Oct. 5-Antwerp occupied by the Ber

Galicia.

Oct. 12—A Boer command in the Cape
province muthies and martial law is
declared throughout the South African

Relgian Government Moves to France,

Republicans Sweep Country.

Nov. 2-Republican landslide in United States elections.

port.
Nov. 15—Russians defeated at Lipno and Kutno—Battle in Flanders attains climax with charge of the Prussian guard against Vpres.
Nov. 16—The Sheikh-ul-Island at Constantinople prociaims a holy war against the allies—British house of commons votes a war loan of 225,000,-000 pounds.

n back three German attacks on War

Dec. 11—Great battle starts 20 miles from Moscow, Germans halted by Russian troops—Auto bandit robs two Cincinnati banks, shoots four men, is shot. Dec. 18—England seizes Esypt. Turks lose last hold in Africa—Six lions escape from cages in New York, five recaptured, one battles with police and is killed.

Dec. 21—Supreme court decision sonds

killed.

Dec 21—Supreme court decision sends Harry K. Thaw back to New York and to Matteawan—Floods in Arizons do heavy damage to canais and railroads.

Dec. 22—Burgiar kills William M. Alexander, millionaire, in Los Angeles, Russians attempt to lift Warsaw siege.

Dec. 23—Russians again besiege Cracew.

Dec. 24-Second Russian effort to In-

Attention, Elks.

V. R. Stiles, Exalted Ruler, (Advertisement.)

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# WURLD'S MOST MOM

Great European War is Started and Belgium is Laid Waste by Invading Armies; Thousands Are Slain in Many Battles; Me xico's Political Aspect Changes; American Troops Land at Veracruz.

proved one of the great years of history, for it has seen the outbreak of the long dreaded world war. School children a thousand years from now will remember 1914 as they do 1492 and 1776. Following is a record of some of the prominent events of the year, especially the first five months of the

areas conflict.

Jan. 1—John Lind arrives in Veracrus
to observe Mexican chaos for president Wilson.
Jan 5.—Two thousand Mexican refugees from battle of Ojinaga flee into the United States.
Jan 4.—Steambly Oklahoma breaks in two 37 miles from Sandy Hook; 32

die.
Jan. 5-Ford Motor company announces its workmen shall have at least \$35 a week cach.
Jan. 5-United States naval force of Veraceus strengthened.
Jan. 29-Villa captures Ojinaga.
Jan. 74-Villa takes Torreon.
Jan. 20-Steamship Monroe rammed and sunk steamship Monroe rammed and sunk steamship Nantucket off Chesapeake bay; 42 drown.
Peh. 4-Castillo, Mexican bandit, wrecks passenger train in burning tunnel near Madera; 17 Americans and 53 Mexicans perish. Mexicans perish. Feb. 10-Earthquake through New

York state: Feb. 11-Lieut. Arthur B. Cook, U. S. mavy wounded by bullet in Veracrus navy wounded by butter in street
Feb. 17—W. S. Benton, Scotch ranch-er, killed at Juarez; Villa charged with

Feb. 17—W. S. Benton, Scotch rancher, killed at Juarez; Villa charged with killing him

March 12—Geo. Westinghouse, inventor of the air brake, dies.

March 16—diaston Calmette, editor of the Figuro, shot dead by Mme Caillaux, wife of French minister of finance.

March 20—Crisis in Ireland. Many British officers resign.

March 20—War minister Seely, of Britain, resigns.

April 1—House of representatives repeals the Panamu canal tolls hill.

April 2—One hundred and seventy killed when storm overtakes Newfoundland seniers on the ice.

April 2—Twelve federal reserve bank districts announced.

April 15—Secretary Daniels bars strong drink from 1.1. S. navy.

April 16—Five men of U. S. navy under the stars and stapes are locked up by Haerta agents in Tamploy.

Spril 13—Four gunmen murderers of Herman Rosenthal are excepted.

April 14—President Wilson orders entire Atlantic floet to Verariuz to force an apology for the Tampico Insult to the American flog.

April 18—President Wilson sends ultimatum to Huerta.

April 19—Huerta refused to saluja U. R. flag.

April 20—President make congress's

April 19—Huerta refused to saluja U. B. flar.

April 20—President asks congress's permission to use armed furces of the United States against Huerta. House assents; senate debates.

Verserus Seized.

April 21-22—Admiral Fletcher's marrines seize Verserus; 17 Americans and about 250 Mexicans killed.

April 22—Carranga says Verserus seizes is unjustified.

April 25—A. B. C. Dowers offer mediation to I. S. and Huerta.

April 26—Huerta accepts mediation april 29—Industrial war in Colorado mines. About 75 men, women children die is all.

April 30—Admiral Fletcher turns

die in all.

April 30—Admiral Fietcher turns
Veraerus over to Gen. Funston.
May 8—Several hundred die in earthquake near Mt. Aenas. Sicily.

May 11—Half million pay tribute to
Veraerus dend in New York.

May 18—First commercial cargo goes
through Panatus canal.

May 23—Charles Focker for second
time found guilty of murder of Herman Rosenthal.

May 77—Herman B. Duryca's Darbar

May 27-Herman B. Duryea's Darbar

More Than 1800 Drewn,
May 28-1022 drewned when the Empress of Ireland, hit by the Storstad,
sinks near Rimonski, St. Lawrence June 11—Scante has to repeal canal toll bill; 50 to 25.

June 25—H. B. Claffin Co. and allied concerns throughout the United States fall

fail.

June 25—Salem, Mass., laid waste by fire, 20,990 homeless.

June 30—Mrs. Louise Balley mysteriously shot in the office of Dr. Edwin Carman at Freeport L. L.

July 15—Gen. Huerta resigns as president of Mexico to Francisco Carbaial.

bajal.

Assassination Starts Great War.

June 28—Archduke Francis Perdinand assassinated.

July 16—Gen. Huerta resigns and
leaves Mexico City for Europe.

July 25—Austria sends an ultimatum

to Servia.
July 27-Sir Edward Grey proposes

July 28—Austria and Germany de-cline Sir Edward Grey's proposal—Aus-tria declares war on Servia.

July 31—The kniser demands that
Russia suspend mobilization within Get. S—Zeppelins bombard Antwerp.

WW YORK, Dec. 31 .- This has 13 hours - Russia orders general mobili-

Aug. 1-Germany declares war on Russia-French cabinet orders general Aug 3-German forces enter Luxem-urg-Germany addresses ultimatum to lelgium demanding free passage for

Germans Invade Belgium.

Aug t-England sends ultimatum to briin, domining unqualified observ-nce of Belgian neutrality-Germany ejects ultimatum-German troops be-in attack on Liege-president Wilson sues proclamation of neutrality.

Ang. 5—England announces existence f state of war with Germany. Presi-ent Wilson tends his good offices to be warring nations. Aug. 6-Austria declares war on Rus-

Aug. 7—Germans enter Liego—French invade southern Alsace. Aug. 5—Italy reaffirms neutrality— French occupy Mulhausen. Aug. 10—France proclaims a state of war with Austris.

Aug. 15-Austrians enter Servia-Japan sends ultimatum to Germany. Aug. 13-England declares war on Austria.

Austria.

Aug. 13—President Carbajal leaves
Mexico City.

Aug. 17—British expeditionary force
completes its landing in France—Belcian capital removed from Brussels—
Beginning of a five days' battle in Lorraine, ending in repuise of French
across frontier with heavy loss—Beginning of five days' battle between
Servians and Austrians on the Jadar,
ending in Austrian rout,

Germans Take Brussels.

Germans Take Brussels, Aug. 20-Germans enter Brussels-Belgian army retreats on Antwerp, Aug. 21-Germans begin attack on

Namur.

Aug. 23—Germans begin attack on Mons—Austria announces victory over Russians at Krasnik.

Aug. 24—Germans enter Namur—British begin retreat from Mons—Zeppelin drops bombs into Antwerp.

Aug. 25—Austria declares war on Japan—Mulhausen evacuated by the French.

French.
Aug. 26—Nonpartisan French cabinet organized.
Aug. 27—Louvain burned by Germans—Japanese blockade Tsing-Tau.
Aug. 28—British fleet sinks five German warships off Heligoland.
Aug. 29—Germans capture LeFere—Russians defeated in three days' battle near Taunenberg.

St. Petersburg Becomes Petrograd. Aug. 26—Germans occupy Amlens. Sept. 1—St. Petersburg to be known enceforth as Petrograd by imperial

decree.

Sept. 2—Germans advance penetrates to Creil, about 20 miles from Paris and swing custward—French center between Verdun and Reims driven back—Seat of French government removed to Bordeaux.

Sept. 3—Russians occupy Lemberg.

Sept. 5—Battle begins south of the Marne and east of Paris Jagwhich the Germans right wing is pushed back, followed by a general retreat.

Sept. 7—Maubeuge taken by the Germans.

mans.
Sept. 10—The kniser protests to president Wilson against use of dumdum bullets and civilian excesses by the allies.
Sept. 12—German retreat halts on the Alsne.
Sept. 16—Belgian commission protests to president Wilson against German "atrocities."
Sept. 17—Austrian armies effect type.

Sept. 17—Austrian armies effect junc-tion and hold line of Sun river against

tion and hold line of Sun river against Russians.

Sept. 20—Germans bombard Reims and loture the famous cathedral.

Sept. 23—German submarine sinks British cruisers Aboukir. Cressy and Hogue in the North Sea—Russians capture Jaroshav and Invest Prezemyl.

Sept. 25—Germans forced back from Ossowiera in Russia.

Sept. 25—Germans forced back from Ossowiera in Russia.

Sept. 25—Germans begin siege of Antwerp—Russian patrols penetrate Carpathian passes into Hungary, Sept. 29—Germans deliver fierce attocks around Noyon—French press forward from Toul and Verdum.

Sept. 30—German warships bombard Japanese position before Kinechan.

Oct. 1—Heavy fighting near Arras begins occup. The German squadron under rear admiral Von Spec is attacked in the Routh Atlantic off the Palkinand Island by a British fleet under admiral Sturdee, and the cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig, and Nurnberg are sunk—Ritish occup. The Species of the Spe

gins.
Oct. 2-End of week's battle at Augustowe in which the Germans are defeated and forced out of Russian ter-

Oct. 3-5-Russians occupy towns in

Oct. 3-5-Russians occupy towns in Hungary.
Oct. 5-German attacks of Lassigny repulsed—Beigian government removed from Antwerp to Ontend.
Antwerp Bombarded.
Oct. 7-Bombardment of Antwerp begins—British submarine sinks German destroyer—Japanese selze Carolina islanda.
Oct. 8-Zeupelins bombard Antwerp.

## mans. Oct. 10—French win cavalry engagement around Hazebrouck. Cot. 11—German advance in Pound approaches the Vistula and threatens Warsaw—Austrian counter offensive in Galicia.

"Grand Old Man of El Paso" Forces Colorado Senator to Apologize.

Oct. 13—Belgian government trans-ferred from Ostend to Havre. Oct. 14—Allies occupy Ypres—Banle begins on the Vistula. Oct. 15—Ostend occupied by the Ger-Gen. Anson Mills, "the grand old man of El Paso," has wen another victory in Washington by forcing United States senator C. S. Thomas, of Colorado, to reconsider his remarks in the senate limit March regarding the conduct of the international boundary commission during the time that Gen. Mills was commissioner, and by forcing the Colorado senator to publish a retraction in the Congressional Record. Senator Thomas made a bitter attack Oct. 16-British cruiser Hawke sunk

mais.

Oct. 16—British cruiser Hawke sunk by German submarine.

Oct. 17—Japanese cruiser Takachino sunk by tornade in Kiaochau bay.

Oct. 18—Belgian army effects jurgition with allied left, battle on from channel coast to Lille.

Oct. 20—Briglish gunboats participate in battle at Nieuport on Belgian coast.

Oct. 24—Ten days' battle before Warsaw ends in German defeat.

Oct. 35—After a week of furious fightling German assaults on allied lite from Nieuport to Ypres slacken.

Oct. 27—South African sedition spreads. Gen. De Wet revolt—Russians paraue retreating Germans and reoccupy Lodz and Radom.

Oct. 28—Berlin admits retreat from Warsaw and Ivangorod—German cruiser Emden enters harbor of Penang and torpedoes Russiana cruiser and destroyer.

Oct. 12—Turkay begins war on Russians and torpedoes Russian Cruiser and destroyer.

Oct. 29—Turkey begins war on Russia by naval attacks on Ocean, Novorssysk and Theodosia in the Crimes.

Oct. 30—Col. Maritz, rebel leader in Cape Province, beaten and driven out of the colony.

Nov. 1—A squadron of five German cruisers, including the Goeisenau and Scharnhorst, defeated a British squadron off Coronel, on the coast of Chili—Turks bombard Sebastopol.

Nov. 3—German squadron makes a raid to British coast near Yarmouth.

Republicans Sweep Country.

Mills was commissioner, and by forcing the Colorado senator to publish a retraction in the Congressional Record.

Senator Thoman made a bitter attack upon the whole course of the United States, especially the department of state, during the past 15 years, resarding the equitable distribution of the waters of the Rio Grande. He was particularly severe in dealing with what he claimed to be Gen. Mills's conduct during the time he was boundary commissioner and held other offices under the direction of the state department. These charges were so strong as to be characterized by the Army and Navy Journal as a "remarkable reflection upon the known integrity of Gen. Mills."

Old Boyd Charges Hade.

The charges made by the senator from Colorado included the old dispute between Dr. Nathan Boyd and the government regarding the site of the Elephant Butte dam. Sanator Thomas included the charges made by Dr. Boyd against the government and akainst Gen. Mills, as a part of his attack, He also attacked the commissioner because of the methods which were used in expenditure of the 550,000 appropriated for the Chamizal hearing of 1911.

Gen. Mills denied that he had anything to do with the framing of the reary of 1964 regarding the construction of the Engle dam and that he were approved the construction of this fam. With regard to what senator Thomas termed "the waste and produgality" in the expenditure of the Chamizal appropriation, Gen. Mills promptly denied that he had anything the do with these expenditures and only sut as one of the three commissioners in the Chamizal hearing. He contradits the authority of the Colorado schator and denied that his source of information was the state department, which had been claimed by senator Thomas in his rejoinder to Gen. Mills. Colvespondence with the state department, which had been claimed by senator Thomas in his rejoinder to Gen. Mills. United States elections.

Nov. 4—German cruiser Yorck strikes
mine in Jade bay and sinks—Heavy
fighting around Tyres.

Nov. 5—England and France declarawar on Turkey—Dardanelles forts bombarded—Russians reoccupy Jaroslav.

Nov. 6—Tsing-tau surrenders to the
Japannese. Japaness.

Nov. 7—German light cruiser Geler Interns in Honolulu—Austrians report advance in Servia—Russians reach Pieschen in Silesia and enter east Prus-Nov. 16.—The Emden defeated and forced ashore at North Keeling island in Bay of Bengal, by Australian cruiser Carranga Flees From Capital, Nov. 9-Carranga flees from Mexico Nov. 3—Carranta frees room.

City.

Nov. 11—Germans capture Dixmude—
German submarine sinks British gunboat Niger off Deal.

Nov. 12—Russians occupy Johannesburg in east Prussian-Russians defeated at Viotslavek.

Nov. 13—Fighting renewed at Niguistaken. Asks for Court of Inquiry.

Instaken.

Asks for Court of laquiry.

Senator Thomas, in his rejoinder to Gen. Mills, offered to waive his constitutional rights as a senator and take the responsibility of his acts. Gen. Mills denied that this was possible and made a counter proposition that the senator read the additional correspondence in the case and, if he could conscientiously do so, that he make honorable amends for what he had said in the senate. If this was not possible, Gen. Mills added, be asked that the charges made against him be filed with the adjutant general of the army in order that he might demand a court of inquiry under article life of the articles of war.

The result of the extended correspondence was a statement from senator Thomas, addressed to Gen. Mills, is which he admitted that he was entirely mistaken in his charges against Gen. Mills. Referring to the treaty Gen. Mills. Referring to the treaty of 120s, senator Thomas said: "Your statement that you had nothing to do with it is surprising in view of your negotiations and labors cojointly with senor Osorno under the concurrent resolution of 1890, leading up to the framing of the proposed treaty for the construction of an international dam at El Pasa, shortly previous to the ratification of the treaty of 1966 having reference to the same general subject matter.

"The terms of the treaty of 1966 having reference to the same general subject matter.

against the allies—British house of commons votes a war loan of 225,000,000 pounds.

Nov. 17—Berlin announces Austrian victory over Serwians at Vallevo.

Nov. 18—French capture Tracy-le-Val—Navai battle in Black Sea, in which Turks and Russians both claim victory.

Nov. 19—House of commons votes a new army of 1,000,000 men—More than 1,100,000 men already under arms, exclusive of territorials—Germans pletce Russian center south of Lodz.

Nov. 25—Russians surround two German corps south of Lods.

Nov. 25—British battleship Butwark destroyed by explosion in the Medway river—Germans break through Russian circle near Lodz

Nov. 29—Aussians fall in assault on Darkehmen in east Prussia.

Nov. 20—Artillery fighting renewed along the Yser.

Dec. 1—German reichetag votes new credit of 5,000,000,000 marks—Russians occupy Plotsk on the Vistula—King George visits the army in Planders—French capture chateau of Vesmelles.

Dec. 2—Austrians take Belgrade by storm—Germany claims 80,000 Russian prisoners since Nov. 11—Gen. De Wet captured.

Dec. 2—London war office announces

The terms of the treaty of 1996 are of course different, although quite as obnexious to the interests of my state as that which you probably assisted in formulating; but if you did not negotiate nor approve of it, you are to be acquitted of responsibility for the same

Bld as Injustice.

"With regard to the disbursment and control of the Chamizal appropriation of 1911. I did you an injustice and take pleasure in retracting the statements I made in that connection concerning you I should not have charged you with any responsibility for the disbursments of the Chamizal appropriation of 1911 and will read this letter into the Congressional Record in correction thereof."

The Congressional Record of December 15 contained the correspondence in the controversy and included the sources of information which completely acquitted Gen. Mills of any responsibility in the matter. Dtd an Injustice.

Nov. 26—American army
Veracrus,
Dec. 8—The German squadron under
rear admiral Von Spee is attacked in
the South Atlantic off the Falkhand
Island by a British fleet under admiral
Sturdee, and the cruisers Scharnhorst,
Gneisenau, Leipzig, and Nurnberg are
sunk—British occupy Bussorah, in Asia
Minor. MR. BRYAN'S FRIEND HAS TWO GOOD RIO GRANDE JOBS

Minor.

Dec. 2—Gen. Beyers, Boer leader, killed at the Vaal river.

Dec. 10—Unofficial reports speak of a German submarine attack on Dover.

Dec. 11—Russians claim to have heat-TWO GOOD RIO GRANDE JOBS

Members of the house committee on foreign affairs are endeavoring to ascertain why Mr. Bryan is asking for an appropriation of \$58,000 to keep alive the international boundary commission and the commission for the equitable distribution of the waters of the Rio Grande, neither of which can have any work to do until peace is completely restored in Mexico. The committee's inquiry has disclosed the interesting fact that the secretary of the commission with the short name and chief commission with the long name is John Wesley Gaines.

Why should the committee need forther light? Merely as an adornment John Wesley cupit to be worth \$50,000 at year to any administration—From the New York Herald. Dec. 12—Berlin announces the Russians lost 150,000 men at Lodx—French state left bank of the Yaer is free of Germans Col. Goethals asks two destroyers to protect the neutrality of the canal zone. Dec. 13—French bombard Metz forta Dec. 14—The Sarvians, having cut an Austrian army to pieces, reoccupy Belgrade.

Dec. 14—British announce the submarine B-11 dove under five rows of
mines and sank the Tuelsish, battleship
Messudich.

Dec. 15—Three thousand U. S. troops
ordered to Mexican border at Naco,
where wandering bullets killed and
wounded 52 persons on the American
side, General attack by the allies, in
Flanders and France.

Dec. 16—Seven British cruisers shell
Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby in
England; at least 31 killed and 199
wounded.

Dec. 17—Great battle starts 30 miles
from Moscow, Germans halted by Rus-

WOMEN TO RECEIVE MONEY

THEY STAY UNMARRIED.
Chicago, III., Dec. 31.—Miss Mary H.
Pope of San Diogo, Calif., will receive
\$20,000 of the estate of her late uncle.,
George W. Hall of Chicago, in 1924 if
she has not married by that time. The
decendent, whose will was filed today
disposing of an estate of \$312,000, made
similar terms with regard to Frances.
Oblaton, his sisterinlaw, of Greenwood.
B. C., and a consin, Julia A. Harvey, of
Methueu, Mam. Miss Obision will receive the lincome of \$10,000 for ten
years and \$500 at the expiration of that
period if she is still unmarried. Miss
Harvey gets \$50 a month and \$2500 if
she is still single in 1924.

MARRIAGE WAS DIGAMOUS, SAYS
ACTRESS: ASKS ANNULMENT.
Chicago, III., Dec. 31.—Jane Peyton,
actress, applied Wednesday in the su-

FROZEN DESSERT New Year's Dinner

Dec. 24—Second Russian effort to invade Prussia fails. Russians driven back across border.

Dec. 25—Filipino revolution plot discovered, eight leaders arrested.

Dec. 29—President Wilson sends strong note to Great Britain protesting against interference by British war vessels with American ships. Venselrode Pudding .... \$1.00 Brick Montrose Pudding ..... \$1.00 Brick Don't forget the annual New Year's eve dance at the Home. Buy a tloket and help the poor kiddles here in El Paso. Tickets on sale at the secretary's

Store Closed All-Day New Year's Day

### EVERYBODY'S

Wishing You One and All A Happy and Prosperous New Year

perior court here for annuiment of her marriage to Guy Bates Post, an actor. She asserts her marriage to Post was innocently bigamous, as she supposed at the time she had been divorced from the late Arthur Cecil Gordor Weld, a musician and playwright.

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### Suggestions for

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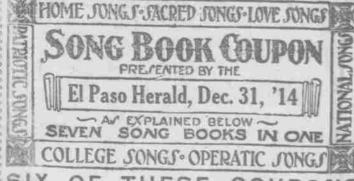
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